

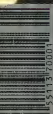
CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

JANUARY 3, 1983

\$1.25

IMAGES OF '82





VANTAGE CONTEMPORARY TASTE

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JANUARY 3, 1983

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

VOL. 96 NO. 1

Maclean's



Kevin Doyle

Editor



Saving our water

The sale of water by Canada to the United States must not be allowed to happen under any conditions or combination of conditions (Loving *Out*, Dec. 10). Once started, we could never stop, as neither what needs arise in the future. Our politicians have to be very careful not to enter this one-way street.

—DAVID ENBRIGGVE
Willowdale, Ont.

Such megaprojects as the NAWAPA water scheme would only serve to delay the impending crisis by however long it takes to adulterate the resources it craves upon. Surely it is time for us to end environmental delay tactics, while only oil as deeper into a get of environmental debt. Economic and environmental policies must merge rather than compete, and a preventive rather than corrective philosophy must reign. The environment is not just a bugbear to be kept off by us from a glossy poster on the wall. It is our livelihood, our health and, in the long run, more determinant of our future than our present concept of the economy. —DANIEL SCHULMAN
Guelph, Ont.

Sealing vs. antiselling

I suffered through the ordeal of reading *Dark Wars: The Final Battle* (Canada, Dec. 4). Was no one around with any sense of responsibility when this distorted article passed the editor's desk? Whatever your motives, may your conscience



The Colorado River dammed

screen if you will open a conscience to us in thanking you for as long as integrity, decency and self-respect are meaningful values to right-minded people.

—TREVOR DARRIN
St. Andrews, N.R.

In a promise in which the working class is a minority in every democracy, I find it very disturbing to see a group like Greenspan attacking the only thing that will raise my families from the poverty level and help others that are well below it. Since when was the killing of my sexual not disturbing? If I just backwash all over Canada, with pictures of a sleep-home in production, that, too, would turn themselves. I think it is true we did get some support here and I also think the name has come for people to write up a little. There is so much in this world worth supporting with hard-earned dollars rather than a species further away from rejection than man himself.

—S. DIVERSITY
St. Andrews, Nfld.

A disparaging word

I object to your use of the word "switchers" in the headline of your Dec. 4 *Crimes* article, *Switchers for the Switchers*. This word has reprehensible connotations. You should have used a term like "responsible citizens." If you must put somebody down, please be sure it is the criminal.

—RAY MORRIS
Edison, Alta.

Justice for all?

Your Justice system leaves a lot to be desired when man such as David Marshall (The Question of Forgiveness) and Marshall (The Question of Forgiveness) are treated. (Marshall, *Out*, Dec. 10) as in prison

fighting to prove their innocence and someone like Francis Simard (Loving *Out*, Dec. 10), a self-confessed murderer, walks out straight a free man, profiting from his deed through his writings. It seems as though our justice system is saying, if you commit a crime, be sure it is a noteworthy one.

—DORIS MONTGOMERY
Kerrville, Calif.

Reversing reality

I very much enjoy your magazine but I must mention the error in your Dec. 6 issue. One of the pictures accompanying the *Business* article, *Trying to Control Practitioners' Ties* is backward. Police combats are pulled from the left side.

—KEITH PETERS
Amherst, Sask.

Something to sing about

When Don Leatherman wrote you that Margarette Beaudry was not a native artist (Loving *Out*, Dec. 18), he might well have mentioned that thousands of Canadians who were not born in Canada are compelled to sing "My home and native land" in our national anthem. It is ridiculous. We could so easily sing, "My home and cherished land," and then the words would have meaning for everyone.

—FRANK PETER
Owen Sound, Ont.

Justin Clark as eyesore

I am writing about the Canada article *The Freedom to Choose*, concerning Justin Clark, in your Dec. 4 issue. I believe that everyone is entitled to have a chance in life. A person with cerebral palsy is not any different from anyone else. I hope that Justin Clark's case not only has opened my eyes but everyone else's. I hope, too, that his case will encourage others with the same problem to go forward and fight for what they believe.

—SARAH GRAY
Vancouver, B.C.

Defending the elderly

Comments to Robert Thomas Allen for his *Podium*, *Revealing Little Old Stereotypes* (Nov. 20), I too, am a "little old lady"—probably not so little—and enjoy being one. However, I'll be derved if I will wear my tennis shoes at any time except when I am playing tennis.

—SUSAN LINDEN
Green Valley, Ariz.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Most correspondence is sent to the Editor, *Out*, 1000 West 10th Avenue, Suite 100, Vancouver, B.C. V6H 1G9.

Arguing the fight game

If the purpose of a boxing match is to find out which of the fighters is the better boxer, why do officials not stop a contest when it becomes clear that one fighter is dangerously superior to his opponent (*Shake Hands and Come Out*, *Out*, Dec. 10)? The answer to that question, I think, is clear. The boxing procedures are making it in the same manner as boxing that prompts people to ruberact at its accidents. It is time for all those concerned with the sport to stand up and call for immediate changes.

—MICHAEL BROWN
Bathurst, Ont.

I was only say that this argument against boxing could be applied to almost any other sport and, in fact, to most situations of everyday life. Did you know that a child is killed every day by the death of any human being. However, if we are to ban or place restrictions on boxing (such as mandatory handgrips), then we must apply this reasoning to auto racing, horse racing and football. Speed limits of 300 km/h would be imposed at the Grand Prix, horses limited to trot at the racetrack, and tackling outlawed from football. Boxing is dangerous. Driving a car is dangerous. Life is dangerous.

—BRAND CARTER
Toronto

Stopping pornography cold

Regarding your Dec. 6 Canada article *The Ladies Are For Bawling* I would just like to say good work! It is a little sad that such drastic measures have to be taken to stop this evil but pornography. Women have to stand together to eradicate violent sex, brutality or child pornography because the fathers of the land have not.

—SARAH HARTLEY
Oshawa, Ont.

Government and the arts

Your cover story on the report of the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee, *The Future of Canadian Culture* (Nov. 20), strikingly exposes the utter moral bankruptcy of the Canadian article ministry. The issue involved in government financing of the arts is not how the government should finance the arts but should the government finance the arts. Most broadly, the issue is should the power of the state be used to force some individuals to finance the work and lives of other individuals?

—GERARD CHURCHILL
Saskatoon, Sask.

Your cover story is the most comprehensive commentary on the Applicant report I have yet seen. Most of the others concentrate on the CMC and NRC controversies. But the report itself covers a wide range of recommendations to help

the little guys. The writers, the composers, the sculptors, the painters, the exhibitors, the dancers, the musicians and the actors are the wallpaper of our culture. The CMC and the NRC are merely the showpieces. —HELEN LAMONTAGNE
Rosedale, B.C.

Upon learning that art now includes urine and excrement, the following notice has been posted in our barn. To Ten, Delle, Trivet and Rusty: this structure will henceforth be referred to as a "cultural institution." The term "horse manure" will be discontinued and will

—BILL BARLANE
London, Ont.

new be designated "artistic medium." Shells will not be cleaned daily, but the medium will be rearranged frequently by the artists named above. Application will be made for grants from federal and other culturally oriented sources for improved ventilation, paid-in-pink rock and experimental dyes. The public will be admitted daily to view this form of experimental art. A minimum clearance rule will be held, with the medium sold in bushel bags, each embossed with the artist's trademark.

The first bottle of Lionello Stock's V.S.O.P. Brandy saw daylight in 1884. But the grapes he used saw the sun a full century ago. A century in which Stock '84 was acclaimed by many of Europe's Royal Houses, and in which Stock was named Official Purveyor to the Vatican. But Stock's true greatness comes from neither its illustrious heritage nor its great success in over 100 countries. But from the rare, subtle character of its taste. Its amber clarity, its delicate bouquet. All the result of a secret recipe that has remained in a dark vault since that first vintage saw the sun. A century ago.

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Fading hopes and fading fortunes

By June O'Hara

Like pulchre at their own funeral, many Canadians both observed and buried their dreams in 1982. They were shocked under by the mounting reports of gloomy economic news which tested the resilience of the cheerful, optimistic and best the big shoulders of the working man. Stubby's name workers, who were laid off by June 15, a month-long strike, told the story of the fading hopes and declining fortunes. Canada's striking auto-workers, who dared to test their power by taking to the post-Chinese picket line, found themselves better, while the history of the North American auto industry itself seemed to be writ large when John De Lorean, the silver-haired symbol of the American Dream on wheels, suffered his crash without air bags.

It was a year of personal and capital misfortune that spanned the country. On the East Coast, Newfoundland suffered the loss of loved ones and breadwinners when the marooned oil rig Costa Ranger went down in 20 m seas in the West. Nelson Skalamega, Canada's blood-and-bone movement to govern capitalism, showed that no amount of personal wealth was immune from arguments when he declared he had run out of money and marriage. Skalamega's money had plenty of company as Canadian bankruptcies rose by 30 per cent. While Canadian oilfield agencies noticed that their business was up 30 per cent on the year, Denise Petrosian, Canada's corporate broker, shook the ground under her collectors. Just when it seemed the least likely to follow government's bailout, if fair was fair, the record unemployment aided, why had Dome's chairman, Jack Gallagher, the bearer of takeovers and the drawer of debt, not joined them on the debt? But who said the year had been fair?

As expectations sank, Canada's inheritance—the money, power and wealth—gave up. The venerable, ancient, discovered all too often that even the granddaddy was gone. New and then the sun peaked through to lighten the pessimism. Interest rates dropped from 10 to 8.5 per cent. Inflation subsided, and when the royal baby arrived, it was taken as a sign that the forces of production were still at work. For a time, in the fall, stock markets on Wall and Bay streets ran out of tape with record trading. But the institutionally inspired volatility was directly opposed to the stability that big business wanted. While there were private whispers that 1982 was the year of "the depression," publicly Canadian politi-

cians refused to use the word: Canadians looking for real promises were given hollow promises in return.

Still, the jargon of recession—unemployment, asset devaluation and delinquent accounts—became common parlance—like mortar between the bricks of homes people no longer had hopes of owning. With all eyes firmly fixed on the bottom line, 1982 somehow refocused Canadians to a notion of accountability. Dreams once dreamt were suddenly deferred, and by year's end no one any longer agreed with the ambivalent aphorism that "less is more." Nor were people convinced of the government's highly publicized minimalist program, which made the words "tax and fees" the numerical coefficients of the small-to-beautiful philosophy. With time literally being money last year, even society's diversions seemed to contract to fit the times: the luxury of being

treely seemed suddenly inappropriate. As a consequence, for less than \$5, frivolity became affordable in the minds of many. In the past, the two principal sources of leisure, and baggy sweat suits became high fashion on the coast as weekend warriors in the country. The weekend made a brief re-entry, further pointing to the law of diminishing returns, and Moon Gelfi Sapp made her Valley Girl music "totally, for sure" on the evening's study of linguistics by showing that even talk could be cheap in the United States at least. Three major magazines drew our attention to the fact that sex was dead, but it was hard to tell

whether herpes was responsible or whether fidelity and commitment at home were simply not economical when going out to singles bars. For their part, Canadians were entertained by the startling news, partly because they had not yet watched it on *The Journal*, the city's nightly public affairs show, and one of the few programs that seemed resistant to the mood of restraint.

It was perhaps Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau who best summed up the anticipation of the year. After giving Canada the famous flag in Salomon Air, B.C., he raised his way across the country only to be pelted with eggs and tomatoes. When he finally took to television on three consecutive nights to lecture the nation on the economy, he shattered one of the myths that has endured time: Lester, trying to be as whimsical as the birds of the 19th century, he cryptically said that the 30th had left part without us.

In Ottawa, politics seemed little more than a series of paper events and Canada's economy governed more by report on everything from culture to commerce than by performance fact. The winter in the paper-chase newspapers

was, of course, the Constitution, the tedious drama that did more to reveal the country than reveal it. In the observation of the event, Ottawa threw itself a party, but most Canadians felt to 1987. Apart from lawyers planning to start substitutions in Charter of Rights disputes, Canadians were stirred not so much at the arrival of nationalism as they were at the prospect of neo-conservatism having to read about its hangovers in the news.

If, as Thomas Paine once wrote, "There are the times that try men's souls," then last 1982 showed that we were willing to try, try and try again. In Alberta, Norm Drummond, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland voters re-elected former Conservative governments. Saskatchewan made a change from Allan Rock to electing the re government of Grant Devine, and that, too, markedly reaffirmed the Canadian vote to the right. In municipal elections in five major cities—Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver—incumbent mayors were re-elected almost by acclamation. It was debatable whether the results meant that few were willing to change change or whether the apathetic vote just noticed in red, white and blue was still in place. In Clark, after six years of leadership still fighting for his, and Ed Broadbent, running on the spot, there were no new faces in Ottawa, either, where politicians appeared like 3-D photos, only capable of looking what they could not make multi-dimensional.

Outside Canada, if there was a silent call to anything, it was not to arms but for someone to take control, to bring some logic to the non-sensations of world events. Spain went socialist, adding the final blow to Franco's empire, and South Africa kept its tight-lipped control of Namibia by breaking off the key to the lock of negotiations that have long prevented to free the country over to its black majority. In the Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev's death was no longer properly eulogized, as his successor was laid to rest amidst the sordid pomp and circumstance of a Moscow fall. As the propitious lead looked in the wake of Brezhnev's death, the world awaited the surfacing of his successor. That came with amazing speed, given the Kremlin's Byzantine history of swallowing more leaders than it produced. When Yuri Andropov, the former KGB chief, smoothly ascended to power, however, even Khrushchev were left wondering about the new face behind the mask of Soviet politics. Closer to home, Mexico seemed to reinforce its Third World status as it heaved on the brink of anarchy and shook the faith of economic reformers. For its part, the Organization of American States continued to squabble over its competing and protracted, leaving the golden promise of the petri-culture—and non-culture nations like Mexico—in doubt. Uncertain as well was the fate of Solidarity's key chief, Lech Walesa. After bidding a mirror of

courage to the world in 1981, Walesa spent most of 1982 under house arrest. When he was finally released, the flying yards of Gdansk and the labor-dominated democracy of Polish politics, Solidarity learned with a lower than but there no less light on the matters of Polish workers who still looked to his lead.

For a time Britain's stiff-necked prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, took a secure stance against the falling world when she launched the British fleet into the stormy South Atlantic against the meddled but ill-prepared generals of Argentina. Although other battlefields—Afghanistan, Iran-Iraq, the Middle East and Central America—continued to run red, the two-month Falklands War made a British sense of The job in a year devoid of inspirational leaders. The same fate did not befall Harold Wilson, who was a summertime sortie into Lebanon left a bitter taste in the mouths of even his most admiring allies. For the world, however, the Falklands represented more than a dispute over territory; it vaguely reassured people that wars could still be fought and won without fulfilling the black prophecy of nuclear weapons.

That reassurance was short-lived, as President Ronald Reagan stepped up his campaign to improve the U.S. capability to win war by introducing the "Vinson" concept to an already overconfident nuclear vocabulary. As though in anticipation of the escalation, anti-nuclear voices worldwide formed a choir of dissent not heard since the height of the Vietnam War. As anti-nuclear demonstrations spread across the continent, politicians up for re-election were forced to listen to the popular voice and ponder a question posed by American poet Carl Sandburg almost 50 years earlier: "I am the people—the mob—the mass. Do you know that all the great work of the world is done through me?"

Reagan's cold war with the Soviets was vented to a lesser extent on his own country as well. Reaganists took a further bite from social programs and the subsidies between the rich and the poor grew ever greater. People questioned whether the United States had lost its compassion, if not its fire, and looked for an affirming vision. For those who still look upon Ronald Reagan as the Age of Reagan, it was found as much as elected officials but in an uncharted shore with sagging ships and a personage dead—E.T. With its potentials at today's techno-society—riderships, computers and aerospace sciences—E.T.'s optimism and sunny smile brought a few hearts back to a world that seemed to have lost its heart. It was no coincidence that more adults than children had departed more homes in tears. Nor, perhaps, was it any coincidence that, a year on in its own pastimes and human warfare, science finally took us to its future on the eve of Orwell. It replaced the human heart with a machine.



The crew and the Costa Ranger and there was precious little left for the rescue.



CELEBRATIONS

The year's flashes of glory—from the first conquest of Mount Everest by a Canadian team to the birth of a future king—share all the same brightly against a dark backdrop of troubled times. They were events that lifted spirits, providing a welcome diversion from the tragedies of war and global recession. For their magic nothing matched the confidence of Wayne Gretzky, the young hockey superstar who held much of the nation spellbound throughout his record-breaking season. In politics a determined Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau tried to unite the fractious country around his own achievement of patriating the Constitution. Although the Quebec government and native peoples boycotted the official ceremonies, that did not taint the historic moment when, in the midst of a rain squall at Parliament Hill, Queen Elizabeth II proclaimed that the British North American Act was "truly Canadian at last." Two months later, the excitement over the birth of Prince William to Prince Charles and the Princess of Wales, only a year after their fairy-tale wedding, reinforced the ageless appeal of the monarchy. In the end, however, the creature who most endeared himself to Canadians was made in Hollywood. The homey alien E.T., with his desperate need to "phone home," struck a sympathetic chord in a world that too often seemed to have lost its ability to laugh—or cry.



Gretzky's records burgeoned, E.T. won the hearts of millions



A queen came to proclaim a constitution; William came home a future king; Pat Morrow was one of two Canadians to conquer Everest





The Royal Navy steamed far from home; Israelis marched into Iraq; Israel's invasion of Lebanon was the way to Beirut



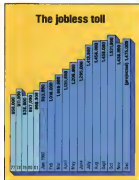
WARS

From January to December wars gripped the world's attention. Unfamiliar place names—Oman, Oman, Gulf Cove, Tyre, Hachshon—were heard upon the consciousness like atomic blasts from a submarine gun. The conflicts were as disparate as they were far-flung: in the Falkland Islands, Britain waged war and was an old-fashioned war of honor in the high seas against Argentina. At stake was the future of a remote colony of 1,200 sheep farmers. What seemed farcical at the outset escalated into a 16-week battle that claimed more than 1,000 lives and costed Margaret Thatcher's right to rule the wits and the waves. In contrast to that bizarre footnote to colonial history, Israel's land and air invasion of Lebanon did more to alter the balance of power in the Middle East than any event since the 1948 war. Then Israel's international credibility was insured by the unbroken maneuvers in the Sabra and Shatila camps by Christian Phalangists, and a formal inquiry warned Menachem Begin and other Israeli leaders that they may have abrogated their duties. Elsewhere, the 27-month border dispute between Iran and Iraq remained unresolved, and three years after launching their Afghan adventure, the Soviet Union's 130,000 occupying troops were still mauling fierce resistance from Mujahideen rebels. In Central America leftist guerrillas continued their wars against established regimes in El Salvador and Guatemala. Inevitably, in wartime civilians pay the price, and 1982 was no exception.

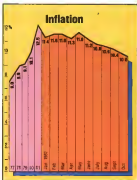


THE ECONOMY

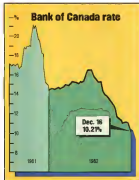
The jobless toll



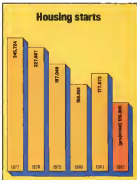
Inflation



Bank of Canada rate



Housing starts



The recession created breadlines for the first time since the 1930s, closed steel mills and, above all, exacted a human toll



RECESSION

The year that began with bright expectations of an economic upturn ended with only a faint hope of recovery flickering on the horizon. Despite a dramatic drop in interest rates, estimates were that the economy deflated by at least 4% per cent in 1982, the worst performance since 1967. A relentless parade of business closings and layoffs bred a new anxiety in the work force and helped to moderate wage demands by unemployed labor. Still, a strike by workers at Chrysler Canada Ltd. dented the dismal moodiness in the North American auto industry. While manufacturing suffered a sharp, the collapse of the resource sector—oil and gas, mining and logging—put entire communities out of work, particularly in the North. Other than extending unemployment insurance benefits to hard-hit regions and freeing some funds for job creation, the federal government had little reason to apply fiscal stimulus because of its massive deficit. And, with inflation running at 10 per cent, the Bank of Canada was determined to maintain its restrictive monetary policy. For Canada's ailing economy, there was little sign that that prescription, or any other economic policy for that matter, would lead to recovery in 1983.



TRENDS & DISCOVERIES



Henry VIII's flagship sank again; medical advances (such as the scanner below) abounded; Guardian Angels cruised the harbor.



Deeply Robbins personified the whimsy of summertime.



Some people took refuge in frivolity and sported the wiggly antennas known as Deely Robbins. Others resorted to electronic oblivion in the after hours world of videogames. But throughout 1982 history maintained its constant tick-tock, welcoming the inevitable new season and banishing the rest. Although the mine rate actually fell, outer-space wars violence escalated as evidenced by the attention paid to vigilante groups such as the Guardian Angels. Scientific advances like the antirejection drug Cyclosporin A improved the success rate of organ transplants, even as doctors became more critical of new, high-priced medical technology. But no such success marred the fifth, perfect launch of the space shuttle Columbia, which released Canada's powerful Anik C satellite into outer space. From the past, archeologists raised Henry VIII's wooden warship, the Mary Rose, from its watery grave, and the Vatican handed two bizarre Cardinals, canonizing a 17th-century nun, Margaret Bourgeois, and sanctifying teacher Andre. The huge popularity of both events indicated that, in an age of scientific marvels, miracles are a richly treasured remedy.



Videogames boomed in the home but cooled on upscale territory; Anik's launch was perfect; the mine made a comeback.





The sea claimed the Ocean Ranger and 81 lives; the Tories ring the bells for 15 days; Marc Lalonde and Jane Campagnolo get new jobs

THE YEAR AT HOME

It was a year filled with sound and fury—of bells ringing for 15 days over a remote parliamentary dispute, of citizens throwing eggs and tomatoes at their prime minister only to be given the finger in return. By the fall, when Pierre Trudeau appeared to Canadians on national television to "pull together," it seemed that he had lost the trust of the people, probably forever. At a time of economic crisis, the government offered few solutions other than its much vaunted "Six-and-Five" wage restraint program and ill-defined job programs. Marc Lalonde replaced Allan Rock as finance minister, and the Liberals backpedalled on such cherished initiatives as the National Energy Program, the Foreign Investment Review Agency and, most important, the November 1981 budget. Occasional signs of progress—over the historically troublesome Crewemont Pass freight rate and the political division of the North—did nothing to boost the plummeting popularity of the Liberal party, which was trounced in three byelections. Widespread discontent did not, however, lead to social unrest. In fact, a conservative trend emerged from provincial elections in Alberta, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, where voters stuck with familiar faces. In Saskatchewan the New Democratic Party was turfed out after 13 years for a pro-business Progressive Conservative administration.

The brief flowering of the separatist Western Canada Compact party withered from lack of unity and organization, not to mention Peter Lougheed's dirty-trick electoral sweep. In the East Newfoundland was confronted by a ban on the import of asbestos products by the European Economic Community and suffered a tragic loss when one of the world's largest semi-discoverable drifting rigs, the Costa Ranger, sank in an icy storm in the St. Lawrence of Bellefleur, killing 46 people. In the courts, mass murderer Clifford Olson was convicted in the midst of public outrage over the \$90,000 he received for leading police to the bodies of his victims. Nurse Susan Nollen was acquitted at a preliminary hearing of the murder of four babies at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, but the nine remaining untried babies were also baffled by the findings of a controversial S.C. power substation and of a Lotus Systems Ltd. factory which manufactures cruise missile guidance systems, possibly by the same anarchist group. Equally enigmatic were the fires of the country's political leaders. Despite the Conservatives' high standing in the polls, Joe Clark was unable to quell the serious factions in his party, ones with an endorsement from rival Brian Mulroney. And Pierre Trudeau, in vulgar gesture and, gave no sign of wishing to end his long love-hate relationship with the Canadian people.





Oliver's steady moved against the Crow rate. Oliver's move was a job, but still got his money. Peter Loughheed triumphed again



Oliver's steady moved against the Crow rate. Oliver's move was a job, but still got his money. Peter Loughheed triumphed again



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Clash at its best: F-16s just as the plane was under attack in the United States, Joe Clark pulled from Malruay to the side. For the moment, the real bird tested its usual passions: Barbara Frum and Knechtel Hoch asked if it's a new way out.



CANADA

Pink slips instead of roses

The blues is off Wild Rose Country. After a decade of heady times in which growth expenditures seemed unlimited, cities across Alberta are reeling under the impact of the recession. In Calgary and Edmonton, two of the hardest-hit cities, revenues have fallen off dramatically, industrial land sales, building permits and municipal assessments have plummeted, while salary increases for municipal employees in 1983 remain in the double-digit range. In an attempt to cut costs, Calgary Mayor Ralph Kleis made a painful pre-Christmas announcement last week he is laying off 421 city workers. In late November the cut fell on 560 Edmonton workers, including police officers, firemen and ambulance staff. Then, adding to the tough times is what was once considered Canada's most recession-proof province, Premier Peter Lougheed predicted "the end of the credit card society."

One victim of the layoffs is Edmonton's Garry Crawford. After serving more than seven years with the star in British Columbia, Crawford returned to his home town and a job with the Edmonton City Police last year. Looking forward to a bright future in the booming province, Crawford was shocked earlier this month when he was handed a layoff notice and became one of 54 Edmonton policemen affected by the drastic spate of cutbacks. "It's something I never considered possible before," says Crawford, 36, the father of three. His wife does not earn a salary, and they owe almost \$800 a month on their three-bedroom bungalow in Edmonton's Hillwood district.

Alberta union leaders have reacted bitterly to the lay-offing, which has also been introduced in other Canadian cities, such as Halifax and St. John's. However, none of these has taken measures as severe as Edmonton's. There, officers would door to door circulating a "Sign Up for Safety" petition which garnered 50,000 signatures. Meanwhile, the city's police association need for damages, alleging that the layoffs are a breach of contract.

In Calgary the police association's president, Dave Wimmer, warned "If just one of our people gets a layoff notice, we will get a court injunction."

Despite the official warnings, public reaction in the two cities has varied markedly. In Edmonton local citizens joined Police Chief Robert Lussery and



Calgary's first freeze pass police, police (below) protest to unemployment

Pow Chief Louis Day is loudly protesting against the cutbacks. In an "If I Run the City" campaign in the *Edmonton Journal*, Edmontonians blamed city hall management. "The current economic situation did not happen overnight, and the financial agencies that the city is in is the result of mismanagement on the part of the ever government and management who have not had the foresight and skills to cope with it," wrote Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Hushagen. Another writer, E.E. Wohlgenuth, said, "Anybody thinking about laying off people from the police and fire departments can't be operating with a full deck." In suspension, Calgary's public outcry, so far, has been mixed.

Meanwhile, the provincial government remained detached from police and firefighters' hardships. The new municipal affairs minister, Julia Kosk, said, "The cities are responsible levels of government and have their own financial and budgetary decisions." And Lougheed, forever trying to find some winners, also told reporters in his pre-recorded press conference, "You're probably going to be surprised at this, but the general re-

action I have been getting is that people recognize [the downturn] had to happen." With Alberta's 8.6 per cent unemployment rate close to its lowest in the federal average but still double what it was only two years ago, Lougheed said, in a classic understatement, "I'm finding a very positive reaction overall, although obviously that does not include the people who are unemployed."

Every day disgruntled Albertans wander into city halls across the province to voice their concerns about the cutbacks. In one poignant confrontation, Margaret Apperley, a tiny but spry woman with snow-white hair, taught Kleis in his outer office last week Apperley, who turned 88 on Christmas



Day, why the free shuttle bus between her anti-and senior citizens' residence and downtown Calgary had been reduced to one trip an hour. "It's become times it made the circuit three times as long," Kleis listened attentively, but his reply was less than promising. And the mayor "I'm just asking if you can make some sacrifices until we're out of the financial crisis that we're in."

—GORDON LEXIS
in Calgary

A challenge to remember

Some luncheon are usually stiff, formal affairs. But last week Industry Minister Ed Leamy broke the tradition when he played host to his Washington counterpart, Malcolm Baldrige. The U.S. secretary had barely put down his fork when a grinning Leamy rose and announced that he had a great story to tell. Canadian officials cringed. Then Leamy cheerfully detailed a mishap that had taken place over Baldrige's flight to Ottawa last morning.

Normally, visiting politicians arrange their own transportation, but Leamy—knowing that the U.S. government is in the market for a new fleet of executive jets—insisted on sending down one of Ottawa's wide-bodied Challenges to pick him up. Although Challenge Ltd. has officially pulled the Challenge from the U.S. competition, Leamy nonetheless carefully coached Baldrige's escort, Canadian Ambassador Allan Gotlieb, to get the 18-minute jet back in the race. Gotlieb, who knows next to nothing about planes, as did not to his best. But trouble developed in Ottawa. Rush Challenges were out of service. Leamy had no choice but to send one of the government's noisy 30-year-old Arctics.

In the last-minute panic, someone neglected to tell Gotlieb about the switch. As he ushered Baldrige aboard the jet that is never occurred to him that the aircraft failed to fit his carefully rehearsed sales pitch. He tossed the plane's fuel-efficient engines, its wide body and its superb construction with great eloquence. It was not until he landed that Gotlieb learned the embarrassing truth. The proper diplomatic thing to do would have been to launch up the whole affair. But Leamy, enjoying himself immensely, called Gotlieb to the front of the room and presented him with a large, brightly painted duck model of the Challenge. The ambassador accepted it with a very grin. The rest of the guests—a handpicked crowd which included John Turner ("I'm the token Toronto lawyer"), Finance Minister Marc Lalonde, Bank of Nova Scotia Chairman Colville Kirkcaldie and one of Canada's newest senators, Michael Pelford—laughed with laughter.

That refreshingly upbeat mood appeared to have continued during the two ministers' closed-door discussion. Baldrige reportedly told Leamy that the Foreign Investment Review Agency has speeded up its paperwork to match the U.S. businessmen have almost stopped complaining. Leamy, in turn, expressed Canada's relief that a bill that would

require all cars sold in the United States to be 36-per-cent built at home now exempt Canada. Several irritants remain. Canadian officials are nervous that the United States may slap tariffs on Canadian lumber products. And the Americans still resent Canada's nationalist energy policies.

At day's end, however, those long-standing differences were overshadowed by the episode of Gotlieb rushing out of Ottawa with the model under his arm, desperately hoping it would be mistaken for a Christmas present.

—CAROL GOAR in Ottawa

QUEBEC

Language purity beyond the grave

In the spring of 1981 Marie Marthe Larose, 68, described by her doctor, John Keyserlingk, as "a superb, joyful lady," died of cancer of the esophagus in Montreal's St. Mary's Hospital. After three major operations, Larose spent most of her last days breathing with the help of a respirator, unable to speak but

surrounded by her husband and eight children. Shortly after Larose's death in May, her husband, Jean Charles, wrote to Keyserlingk to thank him and his staff for the care they had given his wife.

But 15 months later, Keyserlingk, a second doctor, whose name and two hospital administrators were stopped by baffles writing by the institution's main entrance and served with subpoenas commanding them to appear at an inquiry staged by the Commission de surveillance de la langue française, a group of 39 government bureaucrats

more famously known as the "language police." Their job is to enforce the provisions of Quebec's five-year-old Charter of the French Language, Bill 101. According to a confidential complaint laid by one of Larose's daughters, Rogerette, Larose Gay, her mother had been denied the right "to die in French." The commission's investigator, Pierre Chénard decided to hold a closed-door hearing to decide whether the hospital, doctors and nurses should amend their linguistic practices. If the commission so rules and the staff of St. Mary's fails to comply, the case might end up in



Keyserlingk: a temporary absolution?

court, where the defendants could face fines of as much as \$7,000.

Keyserlingk says that he always spoke in French to Larose and her family but he told Maclean's that Larose Gay complained one day that a nurse had addressed her mother in English. "I thought it was kind of an inappropriate time to talk about it. I mean, there we were talking about a woman with cancer everywhere, tables running all over the place, and her daughter wants to get into some kind of linguistic debate."

Keyserlingk admits to being baffled that the problem was not brought to his attention again at a more opportune moment. "If the family was suffering because of it, we would have sat down with them and talked it out," he says. The hospital claims that, if English did infiltrate Larose's surroundings, it was a temporary aberration, partly understandable by the fact that Larose herself was incapable of communication. Her husband has told interviewers, "She couldn't say 'Je ne comprend pas.' If she could have spoken, we wouldn't have had these problems."

But Larose Gay apparently did not follow up her complaint with Keyserlingk or the hospital, preferring instead to go to the Commission de surveillance, which has so far opened 11,800 dossiers on alleged infractions of the language law. The hearings are now concluded, but commission spokesmen say Chénard will not rule on whether to recommend that the case go to court before the end of January. Says Keyserlingk: "There is something weird going on here—something I sure didn't know about. Hell, they must have not told their secret confidantes, while I was studying for an exam or something."

—ANNE BLOISE in Montreal

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Pitfield cashes in the biggest chit

Only hours before Parliament broke for its Christmas holiday last week, Pierre Trudeau managed to score an Ottawa far too familiar with the excesses of Liberal patronage when he announced the 36-year appointment of his longtime confidant and top adviser, Michael Pitfield, to a \$24,300-a-year Senate seat. Should Pitfield serve until he is 75 in the Upper House, he will have cleared from the public trough \$1.6 million in salary, an added \$250,000 in tax-free perks plus annual pensions totalling \$108,000. Echoing the opposition outrage, Conservative Leader Joe Clark said, "The appointment shows absolute contempt for the House of Commons."

Pitfield's unexpected Senate appointment ended speculation about the fate of the country's top bureaucrat. After eight almost unmitigated years at Trudeau's side, the 45-year-old Pitfield announced in October that he was about to switch to a business or academic career. There was seriously a hint that he had his eye on a political seat.

For his part, Pitfield, who will sit as an independent senator from Ottawa, claimed to be surprised by the outraged reaction to his appointment. He said that he simply intends to put his 28 years of accumulated policy-making experience to work. "It is entirely fitting that people who have devoted a large part of their life to developing public policy should go to a place such as the Senate," he declared. Nevertheless, the tall, brooding Montevideo appeared to be upset by the endless charges of patronage, favoritism and blatant appointments. "It depends on how you see it," he countered defensively.

Pitfield's appointment capped a week in the Commons during which Clark charged repeatedly that Pitfield, who earned about \$114,000 in his former job as clerk of the Privy Council, benefited from a lucrative cabinet directive, increasing his already generous pension by as much as \$3,000 a year just before he announced his retirement. The pension debate is only the latest in a series of fustianous investigations. There was the fight over the \$103,000 in severance pay Pitfield got when Clark fired him as clerk of the Privy Council in 1979. Pitfield retained only \$18,000 when the Grits hired him back nine months later. Although the fury will subside while Mrs. Mulroney, one thing is clear: Canada's most hated public servant never far from likely to become its next controversial senator.

—CAROL GEAR



Reagan confers with Hassan in a key response to U.S. peace proposals.

WORLD

Hussein's quest for a mandate

By Michael Posner

There were no flags flying around the White House when Jordan's King Hussein came to Washington last week. There were no state dinners, no parades of life and death. The visit had been billed as a working interlude and it was all of that. It occurred, coincidentally, amid reports that Nancy Reagan had undergone surgery for the removal of a cancerous growth on her upper lip. But, after four days of intense, head-to-head talks between Ronald Reagan and Hussein, the key question—whether Jordan would join an expanded round of Middle East peace negotiations—remained unanswered.

The Reagan administration critically needs the presence of Hussein at the bargaining table to breathe life into the president's peace initiative. That proposal—a negotiating posture, not a ultimatum—calls for Israel to cede portions of the West Bank and the Golan Strip to an autonomous Palestinian entity (short of statehood), flanked by confederation to Jordan. Israel has rejected the plan out of hand, calling it a violation of the Camp

David accords. The Arab response has been less forthright, but no Arab leader has been willing to follow in former Egyptian president Anwar Sadat's bold footsteps and sue publicly for peace. "Hussein will have to be part of the process," former secretary of state Henry Kissinger said recently.

But Hussein has always been the reluctant intermediary, wary of offending his Arab brethren. His caution is polite. In 1974 in Morocco, the Arab League stripped the monarch of his right to represent Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza, the PLO, the Rebel warlord deemed, would be the legitimate negotiator of the Palestinians' future.

The PLO summit last September did not repeat that restriction, and a recent official delegation of Arab leaders to Washington underscored the point: only Yasser Arafat's PLO could authorize Hussein to join the peace talks.

Among other consequences, he was in Lebanon has produced a remarkable detente in Jordan-PLO relations. But there has been no clear signal permitting the king to sit at the peace table. Washington also wants Palestinians

Arabist remarkable detente.



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directly represented—not by the PLO but by West Bank leaders with impeccable, unimpeachable credentials. Arafat's dilemma is how to let the process begin without yielding political control, while funding off Syrian-backed PLO militants on the left. Hussein's task is to avoid becoming a front for what Kissinger called "PLO domination of the West Bank." In its present form, Washington believes, a negotiated PLO would be a threat to Israel and moderate Arab regimes alike.

But, as Reagan and Hussein agreed last week, "there is a sense of urgency." The longer Arab leaders delay in finding a negotiating team acceptable in Washington, the greater the risk that there will be nothing left to negotiate. As the moderate mayor of Bethlehem, Elias Freij, warned: "It is five minutes to midnight. The Israelis are consolidating their hold over the territories, building new settlements, expanding existing ones." And Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon added emphasis to that concern. He declared that Jewish settlers on the West Bank would increase by 40 per cent by this summer. The Arabs—and Washington—wait a frame on settlements before taking the fateful step of moving direct talks with Israel. The settlement issue, a senior administration official conceded, "was very high on the king's agenda. He thinks action on settlements would change perceptions on the West Bank." Jerusalem discusses that complaint as another stalling tactic.

In the meantime, Hussein was also dismissive about requests for new arms from the PLO. The king wants squadrons of the F-16 fighter bomber, which Israel used so successfully against the Syrian air force in the Lebanon war, as well as mobile Hawk missile anti-aircraft batteries. The administration has prepared a package of lesser models, including the F-16. These Hawks, fearing that Congress will vote the most sophisticated arms Hussein, in turn, does not want his formal request to be used as leverage to encourage him to the peace table before he is ready.

There was, however, some promising developments in the Middle East last week. Direct Lebanese-Israeli talks to establish a no-fly-geography pact and a 40-km security base in South Lebanon, were set to begin this week, and separate U.S.-mediated negotiations for the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian and PLO troops are likely to follow. U.S. officials hope that progress on the Lebanese front may contribute to the end-of-the-year settlement of the larger Arab-Israeli dispute. But, as Hussein took his leave from Washington, that optimism continued to rest on shaky foundations.

PORTUGAL

A frustrated leader bows out

When his ruling Democratic Alliance coalition suffered a first-round defeat in local elections in mid-December, Portuguese Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemão put on a show of defiance. "The economic outlook after two years of particularly difficult conditions is minimal," he said in



Balsemão: voters in no mood to listen.

made by Mario Soares' opposition Socialist Party than because the alliance's poor showing brightened persons within the coalition. In the Deputy Premier Duro Pereira da Silva's, whose Christian Democratic made gains at the expense of Balsemão's Social Democrats, quickly called for major government changes. Moreover, the election results meant that the Socialist Party had lost the country's economic slide. Portugal's foreign debt has soared from \$64 billion to nearly \$11 billion since 1979. Balsemão sought a clear mandate to bring in a austerity budget that would cut public spending, boost taxes and hold back increases to 17 per cent. But the Portuguese, already straining under an inflation rate higher than 30 per cent, were in no mood to listen. Immediately after the elections Balsemão flew to Washington in a bid to spend up to \$1.8 billion in economic and military aid packages, which the Reagan administration hopes to get through Congress in the current fiscal year. In return, the Portuguese leader offered an early recognition of the U.S. lease of the Azores air base, a rapid staging post for Washington's Rapid Deployment Force.

After the talks President Ronald Reagan sent the United States would seek to "broaden and strengthen" its security ties with Portugal. Balsemão, for his part, allowed that the two countries' links were notable for their "dynamic vitality." But the warmth of the Washington meeting did not stave the tide of criticism at home, particularly within the alliance. At the same time, the mystery of Francisco Sá Carneiro's death deepened. When the former prime minister's corpse arrived in December, 1988, killing Sá Carneiro and seven others, the disaster was written off as an accident. But, in early December, members of parliament charged that the aircraft had been sabotaged, and the bodies of the plane's two pilots were exhumed. U.S. scientists involved in the investigation found particles of metal in their bodies, leading to suspicions of an explosion. Parliamentary deputies also alleged that secret documents in Sá Carneiro's possession had vanished from the wreckage, and a parliamentary commission is inquiring into the crash.

In the immediate aftermath of Balsemão's decision to quit, it was not clear whether President Soares would act on opposition demands for an election. The next one is not due until 1994—or call on another member of the coalition to form a government. In the interim, Balsemão was expected to act as caretaker. But no one doubted that the chore would be a painful setback to Balsemão's political ambitions.

—DAVID BAIRD in Madrid.

Withholding judgment day

When Ontario provincial court Judge Reid Scott strode abruptly out of his Toronto courtroom last week, he left behind a room full of puzzled lawyers—and moved prisoners. In a highly unusual move, Scott decided to hear any new criminal cases on the grounds that, as a

provincial court judge whose salary is determined by the Ontario cabinet, he was not independent of the provincial government. Scott reasoned that the alleged lack of independence would violate the rights of an accused to a fair trial under the new Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Scott then

kicked several days later that a cabinet minister had once tried to influence him about a judgment. After Scott's decision, a justice of the peace added to the controversy by refusing to take cases on the grounds that he also was not independent.

Scott's decision came only four days after a similar decision by Ontario provincial court Judge William Sharpe and prompted the chief law officer of Ontario, effectively, to take the judges to court. Attorney General Roy McMurtry quickly sought leave to appeal Sharpe's decision to the Ontario Court of Appeal, and five other provincial judges subsequently rejected similar arguments that they were not independent. But 56-year-old Scott insists that what is at stake is nothing less than the very principle of judicial independence.



Scott: a question of independence

While making the charter add a new twist, the issue of judicial independence is an old one. Certainly, many provincial court judges who provide over formally and criminal cases have long complained that they have lost independence: that federally appointed judges who staff the higher courts in his judgment, Sharpe cited 19 ways in which Canadian provincial judges might be deemed to be dependent on a provincial government. The list ranged from the fact that salaries are determined by the provincial cabinet to pressures for not being, similar to those governing provincial unit servants. This could give rise to a possible conflict of interest, according to Burlington, Ont., defense lawyer Neal Bates, who originally raised the independence issue before Sharpe filed

say that Ontario judges must decide the merits of cases brought by McMurtry, who is also notoriously their boss. Justices of the peace have even less independence, according to Toronto lawyer Morris Manning, since they can be fired at any time.

Federally appointed judges escape this possible conflict of interest partly because most criminal prosecutions are brought by the province. But federal judges, although appointed by the cabinet, also have more financial independence from the government than, notes Manning, their salaries are reviewed and determined by Parliament. Yet many top federal judges have shown an eagerness to extend their control and independence further. In a 1981 report issued by Supreme Court Chief Justice Brian Dickson, Quebec Chief Justice Jules Deschamps argued that judges should have control over even the administration of the courts—a power they enjoy in the United States. University of Ottawa law professor Ed Ratushny agrees that federal judges have greater security and independence than provincial judges. But he believes that the situation is not as serious as the provincial judges maintain and that it would not jeopardize the right of an accused to a fair trial. Ratushny raises the question of whether there is any distinction between the judges' positions and the fact that provincial judges are bargaining with the provincial government over pay. "If the judges are using this as a technique to influence their bargaining with the government, that's appalling," says Ratushny.

But Manning argues that financial independence is crucial if judges are not to fear financial loss for verdicts the government does not like. The option of rejecting government's arguments is particularly crucial now, he says, since the Charter of Rights has given judges new powers to interpret and strike down laws. The point was driven home last week when Scott told listeners on CBC's *Afternoon* that he had been called by an Ontario cabinet minister about a case that was about to come up in his court. He said the call did not influence him but he would not elaborate or identify the minister.

McMurtry insists that provincial judges do have independence. But the attorney general may increasingly have raised further questions about the independence of the judiciary when he told the legislature last week that Sharpe's decision was not binding and that he expected all judges to continue to hear cases until a higher court rules. With provincial courts continuing to operate, it seems that most provincial judges agree with their boss.

—LENN MCGUIRE, with Jackie Corbin in Toronto



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High tech flew (above), while the stock markets soared

BUSINESS

Faced with the worst economic slump since the Depression, business in 1982 planned not for growth but for survival. Among the giant corporate machines around the world were the German-based electrical giant/supplier AEG-Telefunken AG, Italy's scandal-ridden Enso Ambrósio, and Braniff International, the first major U.S. airline to fail. In Canada the collapse of the once mighty Dome Petroleum was averted only through a controversial \$1-billion rescue mission which could make Ottawa the largest single shareholder. Like Enso, other former high flyers, such as Turbo Resources Ltd. and Ecan Development Corp., were humiliated by hefty interest rates and the deflating value of their assets. Despite the uncertainty, a jittery stock market enjoyed a surprising upturn in the fall. Another bright spot was the success of high-technology firms such as Intel. But their continued growth was threatened by an international trend toward protectionism. Even Canada and the United States, both advocates of free trade, turned Japan to restrict auto exports. And, as more and more industries struggled, governments seemed destined to underwrite an ever larger role in the once private world of business.



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Dome Petroleum's icebreakers could handle the Beaufort, but the company needed a \$1-billion life raft to handle its debt load





THE YEAR ABROAD

Around the world the recession of 1982 phased as a welcome stress on traditional voter loyalties. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was tipped who the coalition partners in his Social Democratic-Free Democrat government deserted him. Spain's ruling coalition, too, was surprised by Felipe Gonzalez's Socialist. Ireland's Garret FitzGerald gained his revenge by ousting Prime Minister Charles Haughey in the country's third general election in 17 months. At the same time, Bolivia's generals surrendered power to the country's first civilian government in 16 years, after failing to prevent an economic slide, which brought the country close to bankruptcy. Argentina's military junta, in the debt-ridden aftermath of the Falklands debacle, prepared to do the same. In Brazil a stacked electoral deck preserved the armed forces' control of the presidency, but the opposition performed strongly in key state votes. Among the prominent world leaders who died were President Leoluca Bruchesi of Haiti, Lebanon president-elect Bashir Gemayel, killed by a bomb in Beirut, and former Iranian foreign minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, executed in Tehran on trumped-up treason charges. Others left the political stage voluntarily, but not necessarily permanently. Among the

most notable were Alexander Haig, as US secretary of state, and Edward Kennedy, as a candidate for the 1984 presidential election. There were coups in Chad and Ghana, and an abortive attempt to oust Kenya President Daniel arap Moi. Iran's aging 80-year-old Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini held on, while his allies wrangled over the choice of a successor. So did Khomeini's Iraqi adversary, President Saddam Hussein, as their two countries remained locked in a 21-month state of war. Still others defied setbacks and maintained their hold on power. Israel's newly widowed prime minister, Menachem Begin, despite the Beirut massacre inquiry, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, still basking in the Falklands aftermath, and disaster-president Ferdinand Marcos (the Philippines) and Zia ul-Haq (Pakistan). The great survivor, however, was U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who managed to prevent a Democratic landslide in the midterm elections. But even he was a little less secure in the Oval Office at year's end as a newly reelected Congress—worried by the sorry economic outlook—headed him his first major defeat as president, over the 100-epsilon deficit, the economic vice seemed too strong for even the most powerful nation on earth to break through.



Israel (above) waited for Tchernin, who also fled; energy, environmental rallies prohibited

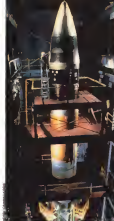




Anti-Semitism spread in Europe; Felipe Gonzalez led Spain's Socialists to power



Within months of the Versailles summit, Sorzki (far left), Schmidt (third from right) and Späthel (right) had fallen, he was blamed for tragedy on the Potomac at Washington



The MX missile enraged the Soviets and divided Americans: Tylenol deaths shook Chicago



Edward Kennedy, after his children, withdrew from the 1984 presidential derby: across Europe the jubilee marched, but their numbers did not dwindle



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Records fell to Viktor Davin; Steve Podkornik staved to triumph

SPORTS

In the world of Olympics where adults play games for money, the intrusion of stark reality have rarely been so frequent. From the death of Gilles Villeneuve in a flaming crash in Belgium to the routine epidemic in the National Football League, the mask of mass spectacle sport slipped last year. The NFL endured a 51-day strike, and a campaign began to ban boxing after the death by hammering of Duk Koo Kim in a ring in Las Vegas. Hockey and football players used equipment manufacturers over debilitating injuries, and 20-year-old Boston Brave Norwood Lewis was killed by a brain hemorrhage, from which he is miraculously recovering. But since fairy tales still come true, Wayne Gretzky swept the National Hockey League record book, and Steve Podkornik became the first non-European male to win the World Cup. Warren Moon led the Edmonton Eskimos to their fifth straight Grey Cup, and the New York Islanders won their third Stanley Cup in a row. Paolo Bonaiuti won his countryman, dancing into streets around the globe as Italy won soccer's World Cup. Jimmy Connors won two of tennis' jewels, Wimbledon and the U.S. Open, and Al Hackner led his Thunder Bay team to the Canadian Brass and the Silver Broom. Triathlete Susan Nattrass was named Canada's athlete of the year, and swimmer Alex Bauman set the only world record at the Commonwealth Games. Preppies Jenkin pitched his way closer to baseball's Hall of Fame, and the Toronto Blue Jays won more games than ever. At the same time, Canada finally flailed a bid for the 1988 America's Cup races, reaffirming the sporting spirit that will not allow the dreams to die, however harsh the realities.



The Islanders vanquished the upstart Canucks; Al Hackner won the Silver Broom; Warren Moon got Edmonton its fifth Grey Cup



Gilles Villeneuve paid the price of speed; Italy won the World Cup





Glenn Gould's death shocked the world. Thomson (left) opened to raves; Enya (left) solidified her stature as a prima defector



ENTERTAINMENT

From the lefty anti-censorship of the Applebert report on federal cultural policy to the penny-pinching politeness of survival, the arts needed dramatic kudos and work to channel love at first sight. By November, when the cultural report came out, such was the plan for corporate funding, at least two government groups, the Atlantic Symphony Orchestra and the Lakeside Theatre Festival, had closed for lack of money. To dance the once mighty National Ballet Company stumbled through a troubled year, which saw the dismissal of its artistic director, Alexander Grant, while the Royal Winnipeg Ballet suffered in the reputation of its prima ballerina, Betsy Hart. Broadcasting triumphs were scored with the bold launching of CBC TV's *The Journal* and the international appeal of the comedy series *52TV Network: Stiff*, the CBC took some hard knocks, too. For one thing, it had to absorb \$16 million in budget cuts. Then the Applebert report recommended the dismantling of all its TV production facilities except news.

Theatre companies successfully fought hard times by emphasizing stars and spectacle. The most notable were Stratford's *The Merchant of Venice*, the Shaw Festival's *Cyrano de Bergerac*, with Heath Lambert, and Vancouver Playhouse's *The Drowsy*, with Robin Phillips and William Hurt. In Canadian publishing, such long-tenured offerings as Norah Fry's *The Great Code* and Christine McCall-Newman's *Girls* shared the best-seller lists with Peter Newman's *The Babaloonist* and Alan Mann's *The Moon of Jupiter*. In the visual arts, accomplished but tame exhibitions of such Canadian artists as David Milne and A.Y. Jackson were overwhelmed by more glamorous international offerings—July Chicago's *The Dinner Party* and William Blake: *His Art and Times*.

The glittering opening of the \$38-million Ray Thomson Hall in Toronto was a monument to the enduring appeal of classical music. Although the unexpected death of pianist Glenn Gould deprived the recording industry of an innovative genius, a new classical renaissance seemed to be taking a sharp turn. Such Canadian groups as Loverboy and Rush scored huge commercial successes in the United States. Meanwhile, the rock band The Who gave its last North American concert at Maple Leaf Gardens. In times of austerity, the public is hungry for diversion. The right question is whether there will be money available to fix this appetite in the future.



The Dinner Party drew crowds in three cities; Peter Townshend and The Who ended on a note. The Mikado added lustre to Stratford





Richard Attenborough's *Gandhi*, featuring Ben Kingsley, provided a compelling look at the mahatma and the end of the raj



Quest for Fire had no dialogue but was big box office; *Amadeus* had music but no success; *Puller* got it made; *Spilberg* even richer



MOVIES

In 1992 a weird little creature dominated the movies. He came from outer space in the dark of night, and his single phrase—"E.T. phone home"—became a slogan that lived beyond the title. E.T., *The Extra-Terrestrial*. E.T. also meant Extra Tickets, as the kindly flat-faced creature helped Hollywood to its most successful summer in history. For the most part, the blockbusters—*Pulp Fiction*, *Star Trek*, the *Wings of Khan*, *Panther*—had one thing in common: the wizardry of special effects. Disney's *Tigger*, the first feature to utilize computer-generated imagery, was an innumerable feature. Canada's last history pageant, *Quest for Fire* (a co-production with France) was a worldwide success but did not come close to matching the presence, if not indeed the greatness, of *Panther*, the most successful Canadian film ever made.

Despite the summer's windfall, which included *Batman* (I) and *An Officer and a Gentleman*, there were those who sang the blues. Ruth Martin-Goldwyn-Mayer and 20th Century-Fox dealt off Sops as thick as film. Francis Coppola's dream studio, Zoetrope, went the way of last winter's snow due to the abrupt lack of success with *One From the Heart*. After two more flops (*The Escape Artist* and *Nemesis*), the studio was up for sale.

All the major studios, nervous over an over-fabulous public, established "classics" series to handle foreign films, and the big payoffs were *Dino* and *Doc*. As well as courting the art-house crowd, Hollywood went after the gay market with *Making Love*, *Personal Best*, *Punchers* and *Victor/Victoria*, but only the last film was even a moderate hit. Otherwise it went for the family, trying to reanimate the big, old-fashioned musical with *Amadeus* and *The Great Little Shakespeare in Town*. Fortunately, the holiday season brought a return to the serious, prestige picture: *Gandhi*, *Amadeus*, *Chances* and *The Verdict*. Respectively, Ben Kingsley, Meryl Streep and Paul Newman gave three of the most outstanding performances ever captured on celluloid.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

THE BEST OF 1992

Bat II (Fleischer) (Gross/Pierre Michelli)
The Death of Richard III (Fred Schepers)
Dino (Derry J. Levenson)
Dino (Gross/Jacques Bonnet)
The Road Warrior (George Miller)
Sophie's Choice (Alan J. Pakula)
Tempest (Paul Mazursky)
Tina (Tim Hunter)
The Woman Next Door (François Truffaut)
Tel (Sony/Globe/Video Group)

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MAY 1992	

The unfolding universe in '83

By Allan Fotheringham

In 1983 the universe will unfold the way it wasn't supposed to, contingent for our Liberal masters will grow, another adolescent rock singer with a vocabulary of 200 words will become a millionaire, and people will talk about the weather. There will be another scandal on Wall Street, television will get even worse, and Mort Sahl will make a comeback. On the road to Winnipeg, 180 Joe Clark loyalists will be played in Prairie provinces in a dense pack on television. Incoming Terry revolutionaries will blow up because of the proximity of their attacks and the heat of their rhetoric. The Pentagon will monitor the situation closely.

In 1983 there will be an election in British Columbia, and Dave Barrett, giving up chow mein, lent barbequed duck and chocolate-glazed groundhoppers, will don himself down to 240 lb and lead the New Democratic Party back to power. The Social Credit party, having been composed of fancy-money theorists, vintners, economists, rockers, brothers, used-car dealers, will collapse and be replaced by what it really was: a provincial Conservative party. It will thus leave the Parti Quebecois as the only indigenous free-market of free-market economies in the land. The land will be the poorer for it, since a country blind only with accident-prone Tories, power-mad Liberals and Christian-acting Social Democrats is in danger of making under its own caretakers. We need a living, breathing, Keynesian Party, and that is what Social Credit gave us. Fine-will fan.

In the new year Renee Reagan will continue to flip through his yellowed copies of the *Collected Reader's Digest*, where he gets his sensational insights, and will find a Gorman saint threat in New Zealand. The news will not reach New Zealand until 1984. Rachel Welch, at 43, will have her baby, then pleasing all women and throwing all men into thumb-sucking ruts. On the road to Winnipeg, Peter Dinklage will propose there, the school system be sold to John Fotheringham is a columnist for *Readers' Digest*.

the private sector. Toronto Maple Leafs will not win the Stanley Cup. Frank Sinatra will announce his final concert.

In 1983 Marc Lalonde, who, as energy minister, brought revving capitalist Alberta to its knees, will continue to speed, as finance minister, more and more the Herbert Hoover, promising some get it every choice. He may even take to wearing a bomb, the better to impress the New York bankers, whom Lalonde holds in contempt but prays in the press, hypocrisy being the myxomatosis that greases the wheels of politics. Fleet Street will erupt in pro-

will be illegal strikes in Quebec by the aggrieved government employees, and René Lévesque, tearing his hair, will become entangled in it and sprain a wrist. He will continue to smoke one-handed Vancouver will open Canada's first dance studios in the manner, thus acknowledging for the first time since Confederation that it rains and throwing Toronto into fits of angst, since, by the new Charter of Rights, it is supposed to lead the nation in materialism. The *Toronto Star* will write an editorial denouncing all this, filled with "should" and "must." The Montreal *Ab* will threaten a comeback.

In 1983, on the road to Winnipeg, John Crease will be taken to hospital suffering from malnutrition, due to the severe effort of laughing his mouth shut to an extent that he has not been able to ingest food. If food goes in, words come out. Starvation has been shown as the most desirable route. The Grand of the Ontario Green Board will ban *Shogun* because of its sexual homosexual-like nature, thus saving the province from lawsuits rising in the streets and university acts in the public galleries at Queen's Park, where world students of semantics and homophones gather daily to attempt to decipher the code in which Premier Bill Davis speaks. On the road to Winnipeg, Premier Peter Lougheed will get a perfect 51, thus surpassing Nadia Comaneci's Olympic record for his contortions in not declaring himself as what he actually thinks of Joe Clark.

In Winnipeg in 1983 the Conservatives will do their usual self-consolidating act—i.e. the worst possible of two worlds. They will confirm Joe Clark, but so unenthusiastically that his client will drop all across the land, the poor led being so wounded that the movement will be born in good. (John Turner will start taking the bus to work.) The New Democratic Party will continue to be torn by internal strife, its Western figures chewing at the underbelly of its Central lobby leader. Margaret Trudeau will write a script book. Pierre Trudeau will be given a medal for good. Poland, Ragnie Whelan and anelgrass will remain.



technique akin to the Second Coming or the Third World War, the occasion actually being a first—the next prince, Edward, having reached the age of puberty, is sent out after dark on the way to a birthday party escorting a girl with well-timed nose. On the road to Winnipeg, Brian Mulroney will take the Greyhound bus, to prove his sincerity and humble background. An executive jet will provide protective cover.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau King will become increasingly irritated by the nervous pacing of the superego to his thesis. Joan Christian will spend so much time in Alberta, ostensibly on oil business but actually currying delegate votes, that his Johnny Raptine secret will take on a cowboy living and he will be seen walking hawgaged John Roberts, the minister in charge of rain, will continue his ongoing fight with the party wagon in the parliamentary restaurant. Conservative ministers will declare the octopus a drug. John Turner will go to work on the subway. There

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